THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXVII. FRIDAY, October 16, 1812 No. 1349

PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz.

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil.*
300 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris.*
300 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee,*
36 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A large assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or Three Journeymen Taylors will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, corner of Market and Second streets.

JOHN LINTON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812.

SADDLERS.

CONSTANT employment will be given by the subscriber to *Five* or *Six Journeymen Saddlers*, either at piece work or by the week. Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1812.

MILITARY EXERCISE.

For teaching the cavalry and infantry the exercise of the

BROAD SWORD.

MR. ANTHONY COLOMB, fencing master, of the late army of Ohio, respectfully informs the young gentlemen of Pittsburgh and those of the army, that he has opened a school at the house of Thomas Algeo, Market street. Days of tuition, Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening. Terms of tuition one dollar per week, to be paid in advance.

October 6.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 13th inst. a Black COW, about 9 years old—she gave milk when she strayed away—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring her home.

JOHN DARRAGH.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. W. BULLET.

INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING ACADEMY,

on Saturday next, the 10th of October, at Mr. Peters's corner of the Diamond and *Market Street*. He hopes to receive encouragement from the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh, and those who will repose confidence in him may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils.

October 8, 1812.

Safe passage to New-Orleans,

THE packet ship Orleans, Franklin, master, will sail from *Philadelphia* for New-Orleans about the 15th of October, 1812, and carry passengers only—she will be so authorised and have such documents as to give full confidence to passengers of safe conduct to themselves and baggage. For further particulars enquire of *JOHN WILKINS* Pittsburgh, or CHANDLER PRICE, Philadelphia.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale.

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday afternoon last, a servant girl named *JANE POLIHMUS*, about 17 years of age; took no cloathing with her but what she had on. I will give the above reward, but no charges, to any person who will bring her home, and I forwarn any person from trusting or harbouring her at their peril.

PETER DECLARY.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1812.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the 14th of August last, near Brownsville, a bright bay MARE, 15 hands high, 4 years old past, a small bit of skin off her left eye, and no other particular mark. I will give a generous reward and reasonable charges, to any person delivering her to *WILLIAM TAYLOR*, on the Washington road, 4 miles from Brownsville, or to *FRANCIS JOHNSTON* tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh.

September 25, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on Hunt's Hill, Pitt township, Allegheny county, about the last of July or first of August last, a red spotted STEER, with black spot on his shoulder, the near ear cropped, and a slit in the other ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES PATTERSON, Jr.

September 29, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

Sometime last fall, a bay Mare was left at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh by a certain William Salliards. I now give notice to the said Salliards, that unless he comes forward and pays the expences which has accrued for her keeping, she will be sold on Saturday the 17th inst.

ROBERT SPENCER

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of

Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

'LOOKING DOWN OPPOSITION.'

Untill the moment war was actually declared against Great Britain, very few of the federalists could persuade themselves that congress could be so wild, or the administration so mad, as to enter on open hostilities with a nation so capable of annoying us, when, on our part there was such an absolute and universal want of preparation. The appointment of Dearborn commander in chief, and of Hull to conquer Upper Canada, had no efficacy in convincing them that we should have a war.

In vain however, was remonstrance—in vain was every attempt to procrastinate the fatal step—men who imagine that a war can be carried on by proclamations, and conquests and victory achieved by blustering and swaggering, were above instruction and admonition——War was declared, Dearborn, as the sure presage of success and glory, procured himself a *laurelled coat*—and Hull was despatched with a miserable body of troops, principally collected from the neighbouring militia to make Peter B. Porter's *'rapid descent upon Canada'*

As might have been expected from a vain glorious boaster, sent on such an errand by such masters, he began his career by the publication of a most ridiculous bombastic proclamation, calculated at once to excite the indignation of the savages, and the contempt of the enemy. The instant that this effusion of froth and folly appeared in the papers, the air rang with the pæans of victory.—Hull and his patriotic band of soldiers were the theme of universal applause—the conquest of the British provinces was considered as good as done—and the administration and their partizans appeared to view the power of Great-Britain as tottering to its fall.

The Federalists, who never believed either Dearborn or Hull capable of conducting the movements of an army whether of the *'West,'* or of the *'North West,'* looked for some fatal disaster to befal an expedition, conceived by folly, and managed by weakness.

To doubt, was deemed by the tools of the administration a crime—to express that doubt, treason. Nothing short of victory, conquest and the downfal of the pride of the foe, seemed sufficient to satisfy the desires and the expectations of those who claimed—all the merit of the war to themselves.

A very short period turned the tide of affairs, and all our boasting was changed into murmurs and reproaches.

The general and his army were made prisoners of war—and thus ended the story of this rhodomontade. Immediately, on finding that the disasters which the federalists foresaw had overtaken them, the ministerialists began to prepare the public mind to sacrifice Hull as a victim to atone for the sins of the administration. Fully aware that Mr Madison's popularity might be injured, and his election endangered, if some subterfuge should not be found, it was doubtless thought just to save the president, by immolating the general.

It was soon suggested in gentle language, that Hull had been bought——(The price has not been published, that we have seen; but we should like to know, as soon as it is ascertained, whether general Brock gave as much for him, as Mr Madison gave for John Henry.)

Then it was said he was a coward. This mode of undermining the man's character, was pursued for some time, when the National Intelligencer came out with what was considered damning evidence—*the story of Dobbin, an Indian trader!!!*

The climax was capped by procuring and publishing the letter of Col. Cass, an officer of the Ohio militia.

With the point in dispute we have nothing to do——Whether Hull was knave or fool, traitor or coward, or all of them, we know not. That he was utterly unfit for the place he held—we never entertained a doubt. But the same thing is equally true of nine-tenths of the persons appointed to important offices by both Mr. Jefferson and Mr Madison——Nay, the same thing is emphattically true of Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison themselves—They were never fit for the places they have held; and they never adopted the plan of appointing men to office, because they were honest and capable, but because they were fit tools for themselves to work with.

Although we have no respect for General Hull, and really very little compassion for his situation, we still think, let the facts about his conduct turn out as they may, that he has been most vilely treated.

The conduct of an administration which, when a commander in chief of an army is in captivity; and has had no opportunity to be heard in his own defence, will employ an under officer to publish a letter, criminating his superior, and thus prejudice the public mind against him to such a degree that he must inevitably fall a sacrifice, in our opinion *wants a name*. We know of no language that can describe such baseness.

General Hull's case however, is not singular——Demagogues, like Jefferson and Madison, will always sacrafice every man, friend or foe, who stands between them and the object of their ambition. Their supporters must not only be pimps and parasites, they must not only fetch and carry, as they are bid, but they must be active and alert—they must be *devoted slaves*, above all things, they must not stand in their master's way, if they mean to preserve their standing or save themselves from reproach and ruin. Instances enough have happened within the last twelve years, to justify this remark—Aaron Burr, Robert Smith, John Randolph and many others, are proofs in point. And we are mistaken if more great names are not added to the list before a great length of time.

The mischief lies deep in our affairs and unless it be remedied, our ruin will be sealed. Four years more of Jeffersonism in the government of this country, will leave us in a situation not more to be envied than Holland or Switzerland—The duty which will devolve on the next Electors of President and Vice President will be of the most solemn and intreating nature—the manner in which they bestow their votes, will probably have an important influence in the salvation or destruction of this nation.

Since the foregoing article was prepared, gen Hull's letter has come to hand.

We shall not undertake to sit as umpire between him and Colonel Cass, or between him and the administration—We should think however, that when colonel Cass had opportunity to see in what manner Gen Hull speaks of him in his letter, and how frankly he takes upon himself all responsibility for the capitulation, he will felt something like mortification at having been drawn into the baseness of writing his own account, merely to lend his aid in shouldering up a weak and tottering cabinet.

We see but little apparent difference in the manner of obtaining it, and the object intended to be accomplished by its publication, between colonel Cass's letter, and John Henry's *dated at Philadelphia*, offering generously to disclose his wonderful plot, after having been closeted night after night with some one or more of the cabinet, and having received fifty thousand dollars as the price of his treachery.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Printers,

I have put together the following facts for your paper, in hopes they may be soberly considered by some well meaning honest Democrats who still believe that Mr. Madison has acted an impartial part with respect to the two great belligerent.

In 1810, Mr. Madison made it known to the Emperor of France that if the latter would revoke his decrees of Berlin and Milan, the former would demand of the British government, not only the revocation of the orders in council, but also the abandonment of its principles of blockade.

The emperor clearly perceiving that this new demand would keep open and widen the sources of litigation between Great Britain and America, and finally lead to War, he made and published a promise of the revokement of the aforesaid decrees, to take place on the first day of November then next ensuing, on condition that America should cause her rights to be respected, and reserving to himself the privilege of interpreting this vague expression in whatsoever manner he pleased.

On the 2d of the said November, Mr Madison, taking the emperor's word for the deed, and accepting this strange condition, did publish his unbiest proclamation expressly declaring the French decrees to be actually revoked—and that of consequence, the non intercourse law, as it respected France had ceased.

The emperor, notwithstanding Madison's proclamation, continued to sequester American property, and to burn, sink and destroy, as before——And wherefore? Because America had not yet caused her rights to be respected, that is, had not declared War with England, or seriously set herself about it.

Accordingly the French minister at the American court in the spring of 1811, declared as follows: 'Trade with France will depend upon other measures, firm and concerted, which the two nations shall continue to adopt against the common enemy.' Meanwhile Mr. Madison, together with thousands of office holders and office hunters over the whole country, continued to affirm in the most solemn & confident manner that the French decrees were revoked, in spite of the official, oral, and written declarations of the emperor himself to the contrary.

The British government all along expressed a readiness to revoke the orders in council whensoever evidence should be given it, that the emperor had actually revoked his decrees; but alledged, and with truth, that he not only had not declared them to be revoked, but had expressly declared them to be the law of his realm, and had continued all along to act on them against the American commerce——In short, the British government pledged its promise to revoke the orders in council as soon as there should be produced from the emperor an authentic document expressly declarative of the revokement of his decrees.

This precious document was hunted for a whole year and a half, but could not be found. Mr Russell, the American Charge des affairs at Paris, was instructed to look it up, but failed in the search. The emperor was sullen, and refused to give a scrip, or say a single word, in testimony of the repeal of his decrees.—Why? Because America had not yet caused her rights to be respected.

After a lapse of 18 months from the date of Mr. Madison's proclamation, out comes from the emperor the long sought document declarative of this revokement—And why at that particular time? Because America had made great preparations on paper, for War with England, and the president had pledged his promise to the emperor (as there is scarcely any reason to doubt) that War would and should be waged at all events.

During the last secret session the minority, not only the federalists, but divers of the democrats, and particularly colonel German, of New York, pleaded earnestly that the declaration of war might be deferred till the next session, when the country would be better prepared.

To this plea, backed with unanswerable arguments, the trained troops of the palace turned a deaf ear, and rushed headlong into war without any adequate preparation, to the extreme jeopardy of the interests of the country and to its utter disgrace, as events already have proved. Why this haste? Because it was expected that the British government, in consequence of the exhibition of the aforesaid document from the emperor, would revoke the orders in council, and in that event that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a war majority.

The British government, on the reception of the emperor's declaration, did revoke the orders in council absolutely and unconditionally, notwithstanding it justly viewed that declaration as a juggle and cheat. Whereas when Mr Madison had been officially notified of that fact, so far from declaring it by proclamation, he issued a proclamation, which, without mentioning at all the revokement of the orders in council declared out non intercourse laws as respects G. B. to be still in full force and that it would be rigidly executed.

Why this unwillingness to improve such a favorable opportunity for a friendly settlement? Because first, his hatred to England, a hatred of 30 years continuance, is deadly and implacable: and secondly because, the emperor as Felix Grundy said last winter had twisted a knot about the nation, which could be cut only by war with England—In short, Mr Madison in all probability had pledged himself to Bonaparte, to wage the present war and pursue it at all events. It is in fact Bonaparte's war.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

From the Bureau.

Placards, or the Dutch Centinel

The freedom with which the European governments were formerly canvassed in Holland the asperity with which they were censured, have frequently been subjects of notice and sometimes of Admiration. The Dutch press, at one period, seems to have been open to all parties, how far it was, in its observations, influenced by any, it is not necessary here to enquire. But although those amphibious politicians had no objection to the dispersion of remarks, however severe, when their neighbours were the subjects of them they felt as much as such torpedos would feel when the satire came home to their own business and bosoms——An instance of this half dormant sensi-

bility occurred early in the last century

The city of Amsterdam had long been infested with placards: every morning the walls were ornamented with papers, censuring the government the stadtholder, the burgomasters, & other officers: in short, these bulletines were so obnoxious as to induce the chamber of vice policy to offer a large reward for the discovery of their writers, printers, publishers, &c. This was however, attended with no effect the libels still continued to be dispersed; and the people to stare, wonder; and sometimes to smile at them.

The stadhouse was the spot on which these seeds of insurection were sewed the thickest; it was therefore resolved to place guards, at proper distances around it, in order to apprehend those ingenious offenders, who in the course of every night, furnished matter of speculation for the whole city of Amsterdam the next morning:

The first night the centinels were planted round the building, they were told to pay particular attention to one part, which being the most conspicuous, had teemed with the kind of combustible literature already mentioned more than any other. A soldier of no ordinary sagacity undertook thecharge of this place, and towards the morning while he was exulting that he had kept the walls clear of papers, a gentleman in a riding dress came up to him: he affected surprise at seeing a centinel on a spot where there had never been any before, and asked him the reason; which the soldier explained. The gentleman laughing said it was a foolish piece of busines to keep a man all night in the cold, for fear that a bit of paper should be stuck against the wall; at the same time patting him on the back he said, 'you look like a very honest fellow, and I would advise you to go to your bed.

'Go to your bed my friend,' he continued repeating his pats on the soldiers back; 'you had better be in your warm quarters than freezing at this bleak corner of the stadthouse: therefore, I say go to bed.'

The centinel, who began to think the night long, promised him that he would the moment he was relieved: they then shook hands and parted the best friends in the world.

It was now broad daylight: the party was collected to be marched to the guardroom: and while our soldiers were reporting that he had a quiet guard, the corporal exclaimed, 'What have you got at your back friend Jerom?'

'At my back?' said the man: 'Nothing!' 'Yes indeed you have,' the officer replied; 'you have much more than is good.'

They brought the bold fellow instantly to the guardroom, where it was discovered that one of the most flagitous the most inflammatory, and insulting of all the seditous libels that that had been published, was firmly pasted on his back!

BOSTON, *October* 1.

The Late Foreign News.

Our late accounts from Europe, have furnished the official Bulletins of all the great military events which have recently taken place in Spain and Russia.

They completely justify the statements already given to the public, of the splendid victories in Spain by the allied forces—and of the skillful movements, as well as some important battles gained by the Russians over their invading foe.

Of the latter events, the following remarks, from an English publication are highly interesting, as they serve to give a full explanation of the transactions which have resulted so favorably to the Russian cause:

The arrivals from the Russian army are frequent, and happily enable us to detect the falsehoods of the French Bulletins almost as soon as we receive them.

We are now in possession of Russian accounts to the date of the last French Bulletin——They confirm one piece of intelligence which we shall mention before we proceed to the operations that proceeded it.

Prince Bagration has effected his junction with the main army——His whole march from the frontiers of the Palatinate of Trocki to the Dwina was a series of actions and successes. Romanow and Mohilow will long be remembered by the enemy—At the first place on the 10th of July, Gen Platow, who covered the march of Bagration with his cossacks, was attacked by several regiments of French cavalry—which he defeated and pursued at a great distance—Two of the regiments were totally destroyed: At Mohilow, Bagration was attacked by the whole of Davoust's cavalry and a large body of infantry?

An obstinate battle ensued, which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy, who left between five and six thousand on the field; had 1000 men taken prisoners, including between 50 and 60 Staff officers. The French artillery was also taken—The enemy seem to have been heartily tired of making any further attempts to impede Bagration's march, which from Mohilow to the Dwina, appears to have been executed without difficulty—— This success of Bagrations, who it must be confessed seemed to be in the greatest danger from his long distance from the main army—and from the manner in which Bonaparte spread himself from the Wilta to the Berezyna, has caused universal exultation.—At Riga and other places Te Deum was sung, and there was rejoicing and illuminations.

The Russian Bulletins confirm also the repulse of the enemy in their attack upon the tete depont of Dunaburg on the 13th and 14th ult. It will be recollected that the 8th French Bulletin, speaking of the first attack, said that, 'on the 13th, Oudinot advanced upon Dunaburg, burnt the fine barracks, took a plan of the works, burnt some magazines, took 150 prisoners, and after this diversion marched on Druia' (which is on the left of the Dwina.) We inferred from these expressions, that Oudinot had really been driven back by the Russians, and forced to fly to Druia, to strengthen himself by Sebastiani's corps—and the Russian Bulletin proves that our inference was correct.

On the attack on the 14th the French Bulletin said nothing, but passed on rapidly to the attack on Sebastiani on the 15th. This attack was said to have been made with 10,000 men.——The Russian Bulletin states that it was made by a regiment of Hussars and a few squadrons of Cossacks—and that two regiments of cavalry were completely cut up.

The Emperor Alexander, in a manly Proclamation, calls upon his subjects to defend the country with all their vigor and all their resources, and the country appears to answer the callwith the greatest alacrity. The nobility of Smalensko have offered to raise 20000 men at their own expence. Moscow and other places are following this patriotic example, and a fresh levy of one man in every hundred has been ordered to be raised, within a month. Half a million of men will be added to the Russian armies.

Bonaparte is said to have issued a Proclamation announcing his intention of marching direct to Moscow. To this Proclamation the Russians have replied by saying, that he will have to cut his way through a brave and determined Russian Army, zealous in the cause of their country, and determined to defend it to the last extremity. At Vitepsk they were concentrated, that there a battle has probably been witnessed.

The two last French Bulletins left us in the dark with respect to the movements of M'Donald, who appeared to be marching in the direction of Mittau and Riga.

If we may give credit to some private letters, he has been defeated at the head of 15 000 Prussians in the vicinity of Mittau.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with the Porte releases the whole of the Russian army that was in Turkey, and it will also be recollected, that in pursuance of that treaty the Porte engages to furnish 50 000 men against Austria, if she should attack Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Extract of a letter,

"GIBRALTER August 5.

"Yesterdary arrived in the Bay, in the ship Allegheny, Col Lear, his family, and all the Americans from Algiers, driven away by the Dey. Instant war was expected to be declared. On the 13th July, a squadron of Algerine cruisers consisting of 5 frigates 3 corvettess, 2 brigs, 1 exbec, 1 schr, several row gallies and gunboats, sailed from Algers to the eastward; and col Lear informs me, there is some reason to apprehend they had orders to capture American vessels. No vessels under the Algiers flag have passed through these straits to the eastward; therefore, at present there is no danger. We can always know when they do pass from the English men of war stationed in the gut."

From the New York Gazette, Oct 5

We learn by a passenger in the steam boat from Albany, that a number of troops were to march to the west ward this day, from the head quarters at Greenbush. Accounts had been received in Plattsburgh, that the Indians near the lines have began to be troublesome, and have carried off some of the American inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Chataugee. A detatchment of the Militia had been sent from Plattsburg to the defence of that frontier.

From Cook's Journal Saturday morning Oct. 3.

Maj. Vander Cook and Dr. Stewart arrived at Gen. Dearborns head quarters last evening with despatches from gen Bloomfield—We learn from Dr Stewart that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning last, 16 Indians attempted to carry off the picket guard at Champlain village———The guard fired and wounded one of them—On Sunday, Saturday and Monday, several Indians were seen skulking about the lines. On Monday an express arrived at Gen Bloomfields head quarters from the committee of safety of Franklin County, informing that Col. M'Pherson had arrived at Cromwell, 6 miles from St. Rigis, with the Scotch Royals—the Glengary sharp shooters—a regiment of Militia and three hundred Indians—Gen Bloomfield immediately ordered Col Vorsburgh with his regiment of detached militia, the Troy fusilcers and Troy invincibles to reinforce maj. Young, who commands a part of the 8th regiment at Chatauga, Molum and French Mills, and col Green to march with his regiment to Chazy and Champlin, to reinforce Major Sacrider, who commands a part of the 7th and 8th regiments, at those parts—Gen B has at Plattsburgh the 6th 9th 11th and 15th regiments of infantry, part of a regiment of U. States artillery—a detachment of horse and a detachment riflemen—On the Vermont side, there are at Swanton 400. at Burlington 2000, and several other detachments were passed on their way to Burlington. Col Clark of the 11th U. S. regiment was at Burlington yesterday, on his way to Albany escorted two Indian Chiefs and an interpreter, to General Dearborn's head quarters.

Extract of a Letter from Lewistown, September, 8.

The movements on this line, from Buffalo to Niagara, are becoming interesting, to say the least of them.—I will not say that our situation is critical, although I know that many think so. Brock has returned from York to fort George; and the enemy from fort Erie to fort George are certainly very active; but whether they contemplate defensive, or offensive measures it is impossible to say. We have been indefatigable for some days past, preparing for the worst. Doubts have been entertained whether fort Niagara is tenable against such a force as can be brought against it, and we are building a pretty strong battery at this side the old fort, and cutting a back road from that to the ridge six miles. Yesterday morning at day light, we struck our tents, and have moved our camp a mile from the river, on the ridge road, and yet we are within long shot of the enemy's guns; but our ground is supposed to be well calculated for our small band to maintain a hard struggle.

The enemy having put Hull out of the way, have it in their power to turn their whole force against us; our men are however brave, patriotic, and exceedingly attached to their commander, (Gen. Van Rensselaer) and will not flinch in their conflict; but their numbers at present are small. A large force is said to be coming to our assistance—it should not be delayed—too much reliance ought not to be placed on the forbearance of the enemy. I am exceedingly grieved to add, that complaints (and alas? but too well founded) are already heard, that the troops have no pay, no shoes, nor any thing to render them comfortable—— Have our rulers no regard for the men who they have sent to fight the battles of their country, or do not our complaints reach them? There is evidently something wrong in this business.

Albany Gazette.

The War is without an object.

The Orders in Council are repealed, and were so before the declaration ofwar was known. The British offered to restore all the impressed men, whose causes could be fairly brought within our right to demand them.—— the disputed points connected with blockades were consigned to oblivion with the orders in council. The Chesapeak affairs was so unexceptionably and urgently pressed upon administration that they were compelled, apparently against their will, to declare it closed to their satisfaction. For what, therefore, are we sustaining the colamities of war, renouncing our trad depopulating the frontiers, and subjecting ourselves to a condition fraught with intestine division and animosity? Not surely for the furtherance of any American interest, nor the gratification of national feeling, which has been sacrificed from the commencement, but to realise a state of things, which is the forerunner of French alliance, and subjection to French dominion. Mark these words! and remember the official circular placed in the hands of the passengers at Dunkirk by the French prefect wherein it is distinctly avowed.

Fed Rep.

A letter from New-York says—"The member of the cabinet who is now in this state declares, that it matters not what may be the propositions of peace which Admiral Warren may bring out war will be continued till Canada is conquered! This you may rely on & you may also be assured that while the French minister remains in the U. States the present administration will not make peace.

Del. Statesman.

From the Utica, (N. Y.) Patriot.

We understand that Gen. Brown, commanding at Sacket's Harbour, lately gave Capt. Forsyth of the rifle company stationed there, the command of an expedition against a small village on the Canada shore, where were situated some public stores, and garrisoned by about 120 regular troops; that Captain Forsyth succeeded in burning the stores, after taking such property as he could carry away, with the loss of but one man killed and one wounded on his part. It is likewise stated the loss of the British was from 10 to 15 men killed and several wounded.

INVASION.—The fear of an invasion from Canada appears to have passed away. A gentleman who recently left Montreal informs us, that a few days before he left there, Gov. Provost issued general orders, forbidding the troops of either province from crossing the line, under any pretence whatever; but at the same time assuring them, that he should dispute every inch of ground, should the provinces be invaded by the United States. We are further informed by a gentleman from Plattsburgh, that the British in the adjacent territory are preparing every means of defence in their power, by obstructing the roads with timber and fallen trees, by placing booms across the channels of the Lake, and constructing batteries to command them, and by disposing of their troops in such manner as they may be brought to act to the greatest advantage. They appear to apprehend that an invasion is soon intended, and are determined to omit no means calculated to repel it.—*Lansingburgh Gaz.*

It would seem from the following article that a French police was publicly announced as the rule of conduct for our citizens at Washington.

Housekeepers and taverners in the city of Washington, are commanded to give information to the police of every person who may lodge, or come to lodge, in their houses, and of their trade, profession or business.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Light blazing in Connecticut.—The number of war-men in the Connecticut legislature have been reduced by the late election from 50 to 38—leaving a majority for peace of 100!

The British brig which arrived at Portland a short time since, was captured by a small whale boat privateer of that place—and the privateer was brought into port on the deck of her prize!

The suite of Bonaparte and his consort on their arrival at Dresden, consisted of 322 persons, 286 carriages, and 560 horses; that of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, of 44 persons; and that of Jerome Bonaparte of 22.

The distance between Bonaparte's headquarters and those of Marmont, (if the latter has now any) must be about 2000 miles. The great man himself is about 1200 miles from Paris.

OGDENBURGH, *(N. Y.) Sept. 15.*

Last Sunday in the afternoon, lieut. Wells, of the militia, with 25 men sailed from Morris town and proceeded down the river until within three or four miles of this village, when he discovered (about 12 o'clock at night) a boat making towards him. Lieut. Wells finding his boat incommodious to fight in, run her in close to the shore, landed his men, and paraded them upon the beach under the shelter of a large log. When the boat had arrived within ten or twelve yards of the shore lieut. Wells hailed her, but received no answer, he then ordered his men to fire upon her—their fire was returned by a discharge of musquetry from the boat, and a discharge of grape shot and musket balls from a piece of artillery in another boat which had just come up to assist in capturing lieut. Wells's boat—— Notwithstanding the superior force opposed to lieut Wells, he had placed his men in so advantageous a situation that he was enabled to keep his ground; and after several well directed shots to make off. Lieut. Wells kept his stand until morning, when seeing the river clear below, he sailed—he had not proceeded far before he discovered three British boats astern endeavouring to come up with him—the boats succeeded in getting within long musket shot, and commenced firing with small arms and a piece of artillery, which was returned with spirit by lieut. Wells, who, by dint of good management got under cover of a field piece which was sent to his aid, before the enemy could overtake him. Lieut. Wells had one man slightly wounded.

AMELIA ISLAND, *September.* 19.

We have just received the disagreeable intelligence, that capt. Williams of the marine corps, with about 20 of his men, whilst escorting some waggons from camp to St John's river for provisions, were attacked by a party of Indians, and after a severe conflict was obliged to retreat, with the loss of his waggons and horses, and 1 man killed and 7 wounded——captain Williams himself had 7 ball wounds, three through one hand, and is not expected to live.

This is the excellent officer who commanded at Amelia for two months after the Americans took possession of the Island, and to whom the inhabitants most gratefully acknowledged their obligations for his gentlemanly conduct———his great exertions in preserving the peace of Ferdinando &, the protection of their persons and property from the fury of the insurgents.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *October* 16, 1812.

THE ELECTION.

It has not been in our power to obtain a correct return of the election held on Tuesday last, in Allegheny county. It is ascertained, however, that the ticket supported by the friends of peace and the constitution, has a majority of about 200 votes—Those who are connected with Butler county in the election of a member of congress and members of assembly, and with Beaver and Butler in the election of a state senator, we presume, from the manner in which those counties have heretofore voted, that the democratic ticket, headed by Adamson Tannehill, has been successful.

On Wednesday morning last, a short time before day-light, the citizens of this town were again alarmed by the cry of Fire!—It first caught in the hatters shop of Mr. James Thompson, near Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, and communicated to a two story frame building owned and occupied as a Windsor chair shop by Mr. James Pentland—both these buildings were entirely consumed.—At one time great destruction appeared almost inevitable, the flames having communicated to an adjoining dwelling house, but they were fortunately extinguished without doing any material injury. As usual, great confusion prevailed, and it was with difficulty the engines could be supplied with water.

CHILLICOTHE, *October*, 7.

IMPORTANT.

The advance of the Northwestern army, consisting of Payne's Brigade, of Kentucky volunteers, Garrets troop of horse, and the 17th Regt. of regulars, all under the command of brig. gen *Winchester*, moved not long since from Fort Wayne towards Fort Defiance. By Col James Dunlap, who has lately arrived from Fort Wayne, we understand that on last Wednesday gen. Harrison at St. Mary's, received an express from gen Winchester, giving the information, that the American army lay encamped near fort Defiance; that the British and Indians to the number of 3000, lay within three miles; and that they had 6 field pieces Gen Harrison immediately marched for fort Defiance, *with more than two* thousand mounted riflemen. Gen Tupper and a few of the Ohio Officers, started also to join the corps of mounted volunteers. This account confirms the information, transmitted by general Kelso of Penn. to gov Meigs.—We shall probably soon hear of a battle—and we trust, the result will be glorious to our country.

We understand, that Col. Samuel Findly's regiment of mounted volunters, and Major Jenkinson's battalion, (both Ohio Volunteers) have marched with Gen Harrison to Fort Defiance.

We understand that gen Tupper's brigade of Ohio volunteers,——has marched towards Manery's blockhouse.

CINCINNATI, *October 9.*

We learn by late arrivals from General Harrison's army, that he had received information of 1200 British and Indians being on their march towards Fort Defiance and that he had despatched Gen. Winchester with 1500 men to meet them, and General Tupper with the same number to cut off their retreat.

VINCENNES, *September 29.*

Since our last publication, Col. Miller's regiment of Kentucky militia and the balance of Col. Barbour's regiment have arrived at this place. Mounted volunteers from Kentucky have been coming in every day since—We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of the latter description of troops, nor do we know the exact strength of the infantry—they, however, exceed 2000—and from every information we are induced to believe the mounted men to be between 1500 and 2000, making the whole force under the command of Major General Samuel Hopkins near 4000—they are generally in good health and high spirits—indignant at their country's wrongs, and anxious to avenge them. They will probably march this evening or to-morrow for the Prophet's town.

LOUISVILLE, *October 1.*

Extract of a letter from Ensign Edmond Shiff, of the 17th Regiment U. States Army, to his friend in this town, dated Fort Wayne, September 19th, 1812.

The Indians who had been hovering round the fort for several days, laid close siege to it on the 11th, destroyed nearly all the property out side of the fort, and killed two men; but by the manly and spirited conduct of the subaltern officers within the fort, the fort itself was preserved; I say subaltern officers, because the captain who had the command of the fort, had no doubt, often heard of the glorious atchievements of Arnold, Burr and Findlay, and wished to follow the same path to glory, and was anxious to surrender the fort, but his subalterns threatened him with instant death, if he ever mentioned such a thing again, or attempted to put it in execution. These young men by this brave and spirited conduct has maintained a post which will be of immence importance to us, during the present war.

The captain has been arrested, but the Governor has permitted him to resign without coming to trial. The day after we arrived here the Governor divided the army in two unequal parts To General Payne he gave about 2000 men and started them to some Indian towns about thirty miles southwest from this place. During his route he destroyed three Indian towns and all their corn, without a fight. Col. Wells had the command of the other party, consisting of 1000 men, his own regiment included We were ordered to Elkhart, where the principal chief of the Potawatamies resided, about 60 miles northwest from this. This great march of 120 miles was to be performed in four days, although there was a town to destroy and a probability of a battle. We moved off with our four days rations on our backs, and performed the march within a few hours of the time proposed; fortunately for us, the Indians fled before us, as they did before Payne, and then we only had to destroy the corn and burn the town. Yesterday evening a party of mounted men went over to Turtle town 13 miles from hence, in order to destroy five towns with all their corn. About 6 or 700 of the Ohio militia have tired and gone home from this place, with the consent of Gov. Harrison, who I suppose, did not wish to keep discontented troops under his command. The whole force at this time does not exceed 4000 counting all those volunteers who have just came on from Kentucky.

I am informed that the Indians have fallen on our frontier settlements and are doing considerable damage. Gov. Harrison will take a body of men and immediately repair to their relief, the balance of us will go under the command of Gen. Winchester, who has now arrived and takes command of the army. We shall go some where, but where I cannot say; though I expect it will be to the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, or to fort Defiance.

The Indians have left this country, some we discover from their trails, have gone to the north, those we think have gone to Detroit, those to our frontiers. The eyes of the whole union are on this small army, not only for the protection of the frontiers, but for carrying on the war in Upper Canada. I assure you we are badly provided for, and it is with regret I am obliged to acknowledge it; but such is the fact.

From the Western Intelligencer.

The council with the Indian tribes on the western frontier having been concluded, the commissioners deem it their duty to give to their fellow citizens a concise view of the proceedings and result.

The Delaware and Shawnoe tribes together with several of the Kickapoos, Seneca, Mingoe and Wyandots attended.

The commissioners according to their instructions have endeavored to ascertain their views and dispositions. They informed them of the inevitable consequence of any act of hostility on their party. That the president stood in no need of their assistance in the war with G B. and that for their own sakes he desired them to remain quiet and pursue their usual occupations.—The chiefs in behalf of the tribes that attended have made professions of friendship and attachment to the U. S. have in the most positive manner declared their determination to adhere to and observe the existing treaties, to remain neutral in the present war, & to reject the overtures of the British (which they state to have been repeated and pressing,) to engage in it—They have engaged by the most solemn promise to restrain their young men from hostile acts against us, and have agreed to be responsible for their conduct, and to prohibit hostile Indians from going to their towns, and to give notice of any premeditated hostility—The commissioners presume not to judge of the sincerity of professions, especially of the professions made by savages it being the alone prerogative of the supreme ruler of the Universe to judge the heart, but considering that their conduct will accord with their obvious interest, and having taken every possible means to ascertain their views, have from the result of their inquiries formed the opinion that their professions are sincere, and accordingly in virtue of their instructions given the tribes who attended assurance that no act of hostility will be committed against them by any citizen of the U. S. while they observe a peaceable conduct.

The commissioners were of opinion that the non attendance at the council by any tribe after having been invited, was such evidence of an hostile disposition, as to justify the suspension of the delivery of their annuities or presents—No goods, either as annuities or present, have been delivered except to the tribes who attended, nor has ammunition or other implements of war been given in any case.

R. J. MEIGS,
T. WORTHINGTON,
T. MORROW, } Commissioners.

From the National Intelligencer September, 26 1812

The late rumours from the Westward of the Savage barbarities committed by the Indians in British pay, have excited the sympathy of all feeling hearts, and the indignation of the community against the hellish fiends who instigate them.

From the Albany Gazette.

INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

The Indian Agent at Buffalo, has been instructed by the President of U. States to accept the service of the Chiefs of the six nations, and to embody and organize them. They will probably be within a fortnight, at Buffaloe between 3 and 400 hundred Indian warriors, embodied and organized in the service of the United States.

Providence, R I September 8.

VOLUNTEERS.

We notice in a Southern paper a reward of 310 dollars offered for the apprehension of 31 volunteers, who had deserted on being called into actual service. This absconding of volunters is not confined to the south. Two companies at New-port, commanded by Perry and Melville, offered their services to government, and were accepted. An order arrived a few days since, directing them to do duty in one of the forts; on mustering, but twenty-one privates of the two companies could be found to perform their offered and accepted services.

We are pleased to learn that, as testimo- of approbation of the gallantry displayed by lieutenant Morris, of the navy. in the recent action between the constitution and Guerrier, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of a *Captain* in the navy of the United States

Nat Intel

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Raleigh N. C. which states that in the next legislature of that state there will be a decided majority against Madison and War.

ACCIDENT.

A Powdermill, in the neighbourhod of Richmond, Virginia, accidently blew up on the 9th instant and the workmen, seventen in number were instantly destroyed.

Complete list of General Officers in the United States Army.

Major Generals
Henry Dearborn,
Thomas Pinckney.
Brigadier Generals
James Wilkinson,
Thomas Flourney,
Wade Hampton,
John Armstrong,
James Winchester,
John Chandler,
Joseph Bloomfield,
William H Harrison,
William Hull,
John P. Boyd.
Quarter-master General.
Morgan Lewis.
Ajutant-General
Thomas Cushing.
Inspector General
Alexander Smyth.

From the New York Evening Post.

ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

That our readers may see what ideas are entertained in France respecting an alliance between that country and this, we present the following copy of a French official paper as taken from the Courier of July 29.

LONDON, July 29.

Several American gentlemen have arrived passengers from Calais. The following is a copy of a circular handed to each American, on his departure, by the Prefect of that town—So novel a production will not fail to be read with some small degree of curiosity.

Translation of a printed address delivered to the passengers on board of the American———, capt———, previous to their departure from Calais on Friday last, July 24, 1812, where she had been detained during eighteen months.

GENTLEMEN—

You are leaving France to return to your country, into the bosom of a nation allied to ours——The French government penetrated with the motives which distinguished her triumphant career only wishes, that you may repeat to your countrymen the exact recital of what you have seen. I am charged by my government to inform you, that it will endeavor to protect those who keep within the bounds of reason, in proportion as it will punish those who, carried away by unruly passions, partaking of the rage of our enemies, spread alarming reports of France, and by false conjectures engender animosity. The eyes of France are turned to the new world as well as to this, and the hero who governs her knows well how to distinguish the freinds of peace and concord from the enemies.

If any one among you has cause to complain of any rigorous treatment, he must not attribute it to any unjust motive, but to the impossibility, under which a government surrounded by enemies, lies of guarding against their attacks without exercising any such rigorous measures; but our friendship for the United States is sincere.'

NEW-ORLEANS, September 10.

A gentleman from Pensacola, which place he left on Friday last, reports, that the British sloop of war Brazen had arrived there under jury masts. Several transport vessels from Havanna had arrived with troops, chiefly men of colour—the number is stated to be seven hundred.

The Steam Boat that was employed by the quarter-master to carry troops and stores to Fort St. Philip, returned on Wednesday night; and we are happy to inform the public that there is no enemy at the Balize, nor is the mouth of the Mississippi blockaded, nor Fort St. Philip menaced. The frigate Arethusa, that was off the Balize before the blow, has not been seen since, and it is supposed she is lost.

The general assembly of Louisiana have elected Mr. Destrehan and Mr. Magruder senators to represent that state in the senate of the United States.

Extract of a letter dated Opelousa, September 1

Two gentlemen of the Sabine party arrived here three days ago, report that they are in quiet possession of Nacogdoches, and that the inhabitants receive them with open arms as soon as they knew they were come to aid in revolutionizing the old government They had taken 600 mules load of the wool of the Mexican growth; the party is 150 strong, and is increasing daily. There is at this moment a party ready to start from this place composed of the most abandoned characters.

Anecdote of Archbishop Sharpe.

IT was the custom of archbishop Sharpe in his journeys, generally to have a saddle horse attend his carriage, that in case of fatigue from sitting, he might take the refreshment of a ride. In his advanced age, and but a few years before his death, as he was going in this manner to his episcopal residence, and was got a mile or two before his carriage, a decently dressed, well looking young man, on horseback, came up, and with a trembling hand, and faultering tone of voice, presented a pistol to his lordship's breast, demanding his money. The archbishop, with great composure, turned about, and looking steadfastly at him, desired that he would remove that dangerous weapon, and tell him fairly his condition. "Sir——Sir——" with great hesitancy and agitation, cried the youth, "No words, 'tis not a time: your money instantly." "Hear me, young man, come on with me: I, you see, am very old, and my life of very little consequence: yours seems far otherwise I am named Sharpe, the archbishop of York; my carriage and servants are behind, but conceal your perturbations, and tell me what money you want, and who you are, and, on the word of my character, I'll not injure you, but prove a friend, here, take this, and now tell me how much you want to make you independent of so dangerous and destructive a business as you are now engaged in." Oh! Sir, replied the man, I detest the business as much as you; I am (faltering) but—but—at home there are creditors who will not stay; fifty pounds, my lord, would, indeed do what no thought or tongue besides my own can feel. Well, Sir, replied the prelate, I take it on your word; and, upon my honor, if you will compose yourself for a day or two, and then come to me at ——, what I have now given shall be made up to that sum; trust me, I'll not deceive you. The highwayman looked at him, was silent, and went off, and at the time appointed, actually waited on the archbishop, was received, and by his almost unparalleled magnanimity, enabled just to assure his lordship, that he hoped his words had left impressions which no inducement of want of money could ever efface. Nothing more of him was heard for a year and an half, or longer, when one morning a person knocked at his grace's gate, and with a peculiar earnestness of expression and countenance, desired to see him. The archbishop ordered ordered the stranger to be brought in: he entered the room where his lordship was sitting, but had scarce advanced a few steps before his countenanced changed, his knees tottered, and he sunk, in an instant, almost breathless on the floor. Proper means to revive him were used; and, at length, on recovering, he requested his lordship for an audience in private. The apartment being cleared, my lord, said he, you cannot have forgotten the circumstances at such a time and place; God and gratitude will never suffer them to be obliterated from my mind. In me, my lord, you now behold that once most wretched of mankind, and now, by your inexpressible humanity, rendered equal, perhaps superior, in happiness, to millions of mankind Oh! my lord (tears for a while preventing his utterance) 'tis you, 'tis you that have saved my body and soul; 'tis you that have saved a dear and much loved wife and a little brood of children, whom I tendered dearer than my life: here is that fifty pounds, but no where, never shall I feel language to testify what I feel Your God is your witness; your deed itself is your glory; and may heaven and a thousand blessings be your present and everlasting reward. I was the younger son of a wealthy man: your lordship knew him. I am sure. My name is ——; my marriage alienated his affections; and my brother withdrew his love and left me to sorrow and penury. My distresses—but your good heart knows them. A month since, my brother died a bachelor, and intestate; what was his, became mine; and by your astonishing goodness am I now at once the most penitent, the most grateful, and happiest of my species.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,
will be given for any quantity of
Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,
by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

PAY AND BE PAID.

THE subscribers having sold out their entire stock in trade, requests those who stand indebted to said firm to call at their old stand in Market street, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise they shall immediately be put into the hands of a proper person for collection. Also, those who have demands will please furnish their accounts.
SCULLY & GRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, October 13, 1812.

TUITION.

R CHRISTY wishes to express his gratitude to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the liberal encouragement he continues to meet with from them in his business—and to acquaint them of his intention to open an
EVENING SCHOOL.
on the evening of the first Monday of October, 1812

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans. Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.
Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co* and consist of Oliver Evans and George Evans.
GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents

Sold only by J. P & J W SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head & back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended, a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to put them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J P & J. W SKELTON *Druggists Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
October 13, 1812

TEN DOLLARS REWAED

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh on the 26th of September last, *HUGH DONNELSON*, an Apprentice to the Potting Business, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on when he went away a blue coat, black overalls, and a forum hat—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.
THOMAS BRACKEN.
October 14, 1812.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enjoined as a duty on the sheriffs in the respective counties, of this commonwealth to give public notice of the *election for electors of President and Vice President*—Therefore I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do hereby publish and proclaim, that an election for electors of President and Vice President will be held on the fifth Friday preceeding the first Wednesday in December, (October 30th instant) at the same places in the several districts where the members of the general assembly are chosen—Where the citizens qualified to vote for the members of assembly, as aforesaid, shall choose—*Twenty-three persons to serve as electors of President and Vice President*——And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend the election of members of the general assembly, shall attend at this election and perform the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the general assembly

And the return judges of the several districts within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, shall meet at the court house in the town of Pittsburgh, on Monday next after the said election of electors, being the 2d day of November next and then and there perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve, and of the independence of the U States, the thirty seventh
WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or Three Journeymen Taylors will find employ and good wages, by applying to the subscriber, corner of Market and Second streets.
JOHN LINTON.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 2d day of November next, the following property, viz.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows—by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of —— Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Culloch on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suits of John Little, Francis B. Holmes, and James Peebles assignee of John Perry.

Also, all the right, title and interest of and, in a piece of ground, rented on ground rent of Simon Small, being part of lot No 116, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 by 30 feet, on Penn street, and extending back to an alley of said lot of 20 feet, reserved for the accommodation of renters, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar and twenty-five cents Taken in execution as the property of James Patrick, at the suit of James Gray.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 10, 1812.

SHERIFFS SALES

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, viz—

All the right, title, and undivided interest of Noble Willock, in and to the following piece of ground, being part of Lot No 318, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, to wit:—beginning on Third street, at the corner of lots No. 317 and 318 and running by said street 23 feet; thence northwardly in a line parallel with Wood street 89 feet; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 3 feet; thence northwardly by a parallel line with Wood street 45 feet and an half; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 20 feet to the line of lot No. 317; thence by said line southwardly 84 and an half feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story brick house. Taken in execution as the property of the said Noble Willock, at the suit of Samuel Montooth.

Also, all the right, title and interest in and to the western half of Lot No 115, fronting Liberty and Penn street 30 feet, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastward by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of James M Ear

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 13,

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract of Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to
JEREMIAH BARKER.
Brighton Iron Works Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,
Of a superior quality,
FOR SALE, BY
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
Corner of Market and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, *September* 16, 1812

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash
SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan 21, 1812 (3w.)

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or will be delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.
July 20, 1812.

MILITARY EXERCISE.

For teaching the cavalry and infantry the exercise of the
BROAD SWORD.

MR. ANTHONY COLOMB, fencing-master, of the late army of Chio, respectfully informs the young gentlemen of Pittsburgh and those of the army, that he has opened a school at the house of Thomas Algeo Market street. Days of tuition, Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening. Terms of tuition one dollar per week, to be paid in advance.
October 6

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy Creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

BOOKSELLERS, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED,

THE Mirror of Taste, and Dramatic Censor.
The Mourner Comforted A selection of extracts, consolitary on the death of friends; with prayers suited to the various justances of mortality. By *James Abercrombie*, D. D.
Knickerbocker's History of New-York, from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch dynasty
Forest of Montalbano, a novel, in 4 volumes
Sentimental Anecdotes By Madame de Montolieu
The Asylum; or, Alonso and Melissa, an American Tale, founded on fact. By I. Mitchell
Anne of Brittanny; an historical romance
The Yankey in London
Spirit of "THE BOOK;" or Memoirs of Caroline Princess of Hasburgh, a political and amatory romance
Kelsey, a novel; by a lady of Pennsylvania
Lake of Killarney, a novel, in 2 volumes; by Anna Maria Porter
A Father's Tales to his Daughter
Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations, interspersed with geographical notices, historical and biographical anecdotes, and descriptions in natural history
Cowper's Works, a pocket edition
The Life of Fenelon
Miscellaneous Poems, on Moral and Religious Subjects; by Osander. The design of the author, from the publication of his poems, was to acquire such pecuniary assistance, as would enable him to prosecute his studies, with a view to the gospel ministry
Poems from the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens, with remarks on his life and writings; by Lord Viscount Strangford
History of Louisa, the Lovely Orphan
Thomson's Seasons; a miniature edition
Petrarch Translated; in a selection of his sonnets and odes accompanied with notes; by the translator of Catullus. Miniature edit
Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month; with the life of the author—An elegant miniature edition
The Whole Duty of Woman; by a lady
The Linnet, or Favorite Companion
Travels through Spain and part of Portugal, with commercial, statistical, and geographical details
A Guide for Young Shepherds; or facts and observations on the character and value of Merino sheep
A Golden Treasury for the Children of God, whose treasure is in Heaven
Sacred Dramas, chiefly intended for young persons. *Pittsburgh, Sept.* 8, 1812.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance the seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost sufficated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, I. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist *Easton*——Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS.

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months

WM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

2,000 Pounds BEST KENTUCKY POWDER, *FOR SALE,*

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812 tf

COTTON MANUFACTORY.

JOSHUA ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Cotton Manufactory from the *Shipyard* to *Liberty street*, a little below the garrison, where he has on hand and intends to keep a large assortment of Cotton Yarn and Cloth, such as *Plush, Cords, Plaids, Chambrys, Bedtick, vesting, &c.* A generous discount will be given to those who purchase by the piece.

Flax and Tow Linnen will be taken in payment.

☞ The Cotton Yarn is spun at Baltimore, and is far superior to any that has ever been made in this place.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

The subscriber is authorised and will sell one half of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

the property of Oliver Evans and Son.

This valuable property being well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

Apply on the premises—the property will be shown and all necessary information given.

GEORGE EVANS.

September 15, 1812. eoptf.

MINGOE BOTTOM *FOR SALE,*

THAT beautiful Tract of Land well known in the western country by the name of the Mingo Bottom, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, Jefferson county, state of Ohio, three miles below Steubenville, and same distance above Charlestown, on the opposite or Virginia side of the river. This tract contains upwards of 600 acres, of which 500 acres is as rich and level bottom land as any in the state of Ohio, the remainder a hill of rich upland all fit for cultivation, but more valuable by its being covered with large useful timber, and containing excellent stone-coal, lime-stone and free-stone, and several never failing springs. There is now under cultivation in two farms upwards of one hundred acres: on one of these farms is a good frame barn, stables and dwelling house; there is a good grist mill and saw mill adjoining the tract, and a level road on the bank of the river to Steubenville and Charlestown—Whether for pleasantness of situation, fertility or convenience, this tract is surpassed by none in the western country. For further information apply to *Peter Wilson*, Esq. at Steubenville, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ISAAC CRAIG.

June 24, 1812 tf

THOMAS PERKINS,

CLOCK, WATCH MAKER, AND *SILVER SMITH.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on his business at his *Old Stand* in Market street, between Front and Second streets, where he offers for sale *Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks Watches and Watch Trinkets, Gold Chain and Hair Necklaces, plain and set Ear and Finger-Rings and Breast Pins of various fashions, Silver Teapots, Sugar Dishes and Milk Pots, Sugar Tongs, Table and Tea Spoons, Silver, Brass and Steel mounted Swords*, which he will sell low for cash or approved country produce.

N B. A good Journeyman and two Apprentices wanted to the above business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age.

Pittsburgh, September 2, 1812.

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash, per bushel will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812

HIGH WINES.

The Harmony Society offer for sale,

6,000 gallons High Wines,

or 5th proof Whiskey. Application may be made at Harmony, or to the subscriber at Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

August 17, 1812.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs and Liquors* which they will sell at the *Philadelphia* prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. I would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of *George Wallace*, Esq. late of Braddock's Field, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN WILKINS, } *Executors*
GEORGE WALLACE }

September 10, 1812

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.